SOUTH AMERICA.

Minister We', b's Rupture of Diplomatic Relations With Brazil.

Extracts from the Official Correspondence.

FLAOGRESS OF THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

LOPEZ AND HIS ARMY QUITE ACTIVE.

Minister McMahon's Whereabouts Ascertained.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company's steamer Merrimack, Captain Weir, arrived at this port yesterday evening, from Rio Janciro May 26, with the largest cargo of coffee ever brought to the United States by a single vessel. It consisted

The Merrimack also brought as a passenger Gen eral James Watson Webb, late Minister from the United States to Brazil.

On the 21st uit. Her Highness Princess Leopoldina, Duchess of Saxe, and second daughter of the Emperor of Brazil, gave birth to a prince, who was christened by the bishop with the name of Joseph. The Duke of Saxe, father of the newly born his child to the Court.

BRAZIL.

Row Between Minister Webb and the Brazilian Government-An American Diplomat His Dignity-Suspension of Diplomatic Relations.

the official correspondence which resulted in Minister James Waison Webb demanding his passports from the Brazilian government and suspending diplomatic relations with Brazil. The cause of the imbroglio is as follows:-

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

On the 15th of October, 1858, the American whale-ship Canada got ashore on the Garcas Reef, near the mouth of the Rio Grande do Norte, and was who allege that their assistance was asked for by the captain. He, as well as the crew, asserted, on oath, that the vessel was seized despite their remontrances, and after she had got affoat and was out of dauger. At any rate her cargo, &c., were sold and the proceeds deposited in the Brazilian Treasury some time during 1867. The Brazilian World, from

some time during 1857. The Brazilian World, from which we take the correspondence, says:—

Reclamation was made in January, 1857, and finally rejected by Councilior Paraninos in the same year, who was then, as he is now, Minister of Foreign Affairs, charging the captain of the Canada, his three mates and twenty-two seamen, who swore to the facts, with perjury and deliberate barratry. The great recellion being over, Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State of the United States, on the 17th of July, 1857, ordered the United States, on the 17th of July, 1857, ordered the United States, minister at this occur to renew the reclamation in the case of the Canada, amounting with interest at this time to about \$400,000. And in his instructions said:—"Under these circumstances, you will renew an application in this case. You will say that this government hold that the Brazilian authorities had no right to interfere, and that there is not considered to be any proof worthy of belief that their assistance was asked for. On the contrary, we must believe that their interference was intrusive, unnecessary, and for the purpose of obtaining possession of the property."

Minister placed that order in the hands of the in Secretary here on the 21st of August, and 1st of November, 1s5s, when it was presumed overnment had had time to make the necessary nation, he made his formal reclamation, it he made his formal reclamation, the next ten months the claim was sed with four different Ministers of Foreign—the liss, Sr. Paranhos, being the same han who had rejected it in 1857, and charged witnesses with deubernie perjury. Fending the sion with Señor Paranhos, he without giving since of his intentions to the American Minister in Washington Alf. Seward for a reexamination of the claim, with a view to a change of his incons to the American Amister nere, at the same time had placed before at the same time had placed before had been secretary of State in a first of the correspondence, well knowing eneral webb was under a pleuge not to forths until the negotiation was closed. Mr. I promptly promised in a note to the Brazilian rich washington that the re-examination of mada claim should be made. His rote was Minister placed that order in the hands of the

It appears that Mr. Seward made the desired re-examination, and after consulting with the inter-essed parties to find out the minimum of damages which the claimant would accept, directed Mr. Webb to propose the payment of \$70,000 in full satisfac-tion. This was done. On the 25d of April the Brazil-ian Minister of Foreign Affairs addresses a letter (not published) to Mr. Webb, in which, evidently re-ierring to something already said, he remarks:—

It is true that General Webb transcribes in his note a despatch of the Edd of January of the current year, in which his facellency the Secretary of State dreets him to propose the present compromise; but it is also certain that that despatch does not respond to the solicitation made.

the present compromise; but it is also certain that that despatch does not respond to the solicitation made.

WHAT OFFENDED MR. WEBB'S DIGNITY.

In a letter addressed by Mr. Webb to the British Minister at Rio de Janeiro, explaining the reason for his suspending dipiomatic relations, that at the time the last communication referred to was received he was sick in bed. He had for some days previous desired an interview with Baron de Cotegipe, and on the 24th of April his Secretary of Legation, "the Hon. W. V. V. Lidge, wood succeeded in getting access to the Minister," who intermed him, to use Mr. Webb's language, that "he could not and would not entertain the proprosition for compromise submitted by the government of the United States, because the Brazilian Minister in Washington had not advised this government—[of Brazil.—Eb.]—that the matter has again been referred to this Legation." In reply to this statement Mr. Webb directed his secretary to inform liaron de Cotegipe by letter "of the absointe certainty that a perseverence in this most offensive proceeding." "mast and would result in a suspension of all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries and a demand for my passport." On the 27th of April this letter was placed in the hands of the Foreign Minister, and on the list of May was replied to, and in which reply the Baron said:—

The Canada question having arrived at such a point here at this court, where it would be very difficult of solution, the was replied to, and in which reply the Baron said:

The Canada question having arrived at such a point here at
this court, where it would be very difficult of solution, the
government was at ceneral Wab is aware, adopted the siternative of including an account of the siternative of the same than to reconsider the points of the same than the comments of the siternative of the same than to rewhich illustrated it. This alternative, authorized the conlonal custom, was a demonstration of good faith, for the salonal custom, was a demonstration of good faith, for the sational custom, was a demonstration of good faith, for the sational custom, was a demonstration of good faith, for the sation of the same than the same than the same of the Canada should be reconsidered. The
question being at this point than is, we have no knowledge
of Mr. Saward's promise having been redeemed, because we
re, mainte as spurious what descent Webb presents as his or-

to our Minister and from one to the other.

MR. WEER GETS VERY MAD AND WRITES A LETTER.
On the 3d of May Mr. Webb addressed a frightfully
long letter to Baron de Cotegipe, in which, in going
over the facts aiready stated, he refers to the action
of the Brazilian Minister in sending a part of the
correspondence to Washington without his knowleage, and uses the following courteous diplomatic
language:—

ung imperiment inhesitatingly, and in the most emphatic manner, denounced this proceeding as a gross and uppardountle freeze of fairly proceeding as a gross and uppar-part between genilement and indicate personal offense to the representative of the United States, which would render it impossible for him to transact business with the Minister in

MR. WEBS GIVES HIS DIPLOMATIC OPINION OF BRA-Confinuing the letter Mr. Webb goes over the sub-ject, dwelling particularly upon the refusal to recog-nize his instructions. In the course of his remarks he ayain "unhoesitantly" expresses his opinion about the "national trials" of Brazil, after saying a word dritter about the "susceptibilities of a nation of 25,000,000 of freemen." He says:—

The under-vigned would have spent nearly eight years at this Court with year little knowledge of what is passing around him if he had not become cognizant of the fact that dislike of all forcing eight as cantonni trait; this such dislike le more intense towards his countrymen than any other nationality, because they have got rid of the institution of slavery, and that the party in po, war is the special representative of this feeting.

MR. WEB SPREADS THE AMERICAN EAGLE AND SHOWS HIMSELP A PARTY OF GREAT MORAL IDEAS.
Still harping on the letter of the Baron quoted in the foregoing, Mr. Webb sake:

Has no other nation but that of the imperial government "just enaceptibilities" to be offended? May not a republic boasting of its nearly forly millions of enightened and intelligent freemen be as susceptible to contemptuous treatment as the "limperia' government" of Brazil, based upon the institution of hardinger sharely and its its own within the scope of possible conception by the present ultra monarchical and reactionary administration of frazilian affairs that the undersigned, the duly accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Flempoteniary from the republic of the Cnited States, may have susceptibilities to be wounded quite as much entities to consideration and respect as are "the just susceptibilities" of the Minister of the "imperial government" in Washington?

sideration and respect as are "the just susceptibilities" of the Minister of the "impertal government" in Washington?

HE SUSPENDS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.
in concluding his jetter. Mr. Webb declares that "instinctively imbiled with a well settled conviction that justice to his government and people and a proper self-respect require him to determine that until your Excellency's decision in relation to the character of his instructions is formally revoked, he canno transact further business with the government of Brazil. He, therefore, respectfully requests that his passports may be sent to him, together with the usual clustom House permit for the shipment of his effects.

HE SUSPENDS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AGAIN.
On the 16th of May, not having received a reply to his letter of the 3d, Minister Webb writes another letter, in which he says:

The undersigned is grieved to say that that remonstrance, like those which preceded it, have been treated with the most contemptuous disregard, leaving him no alternative unit of the chief states and the present government of Brazil. And the unier signed demands that his passports be sent him without un necessary delay, accompanied with the usual Custom House permit for the shipment of his effects.

The Imperial Government Gives General

Webb His Passports.
Two days later (May 12) the imperial government sent the following answer to Mr. Webb's letter:—

sent the following answer to Mr. Webb's letter:—
Rio De Janeiro, May 12, 1869.
The undersigned, of the Council of his Majesty the Emperor, Minister and Secretary of State for Affairs of Marine, charged meanwhile with Foreign Affairs, has received the note which General Webb, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Piempotentiary. Of the United States of America, did him the honor of sending to him on the 10th instant.
In that note General Webb reminds me that I had not yet answered his of the 3d, which treated of the Canada claim, and which he closed with a demand for his passports, from which fact he deduces a very disrespectful want of attention, and he formally declares the suspension of diplomatic relations between the American government and the present government of Brazil, and concludes with again demanding his passports.

government of statin, and concludes with again de-mandling his passports.

The note unreplied to bears date the 3d instant; however, it was not delivered to this Secretariat of State before the 5th. It was very long, it had to be turned into Fortugese, to be considered by the un-dersigned and in a conference with his colleagues,

Majesty the Emperor.
At this court all international affairs of any gravity invariably pass through this course, and very grave, indeed, was the resolve declared in said note of

No one can say that an affair of such gravity did

usual form; and, likewise, it cannot be sad that the imperial government, if acting as precipitately as was expected from it, would have shown more consideration to that American government which is strange to the act of its Minister.

The imperial government does not think as General Webo does, and it believes that it acted as was natural and was its duty; that only now and here should it take cognizance of the declaration made to it and of the manner of its making. Thence it must deduce its course of action.

The undersigned returns the note of the 3d to General Webb. It wounds not only his own dignity, but also that of the government and the country, and it cannot be preserved in the archives of this Ministry.

and it cannot be preserved in the archives of this Ministry.

As to the other note, the undersigned replies by sending to the General the passports for which he asked, and by assuring him that not the least obstacle will be piaced in the Custom House to the embarsation of his effects.

Diplomatic relations cease between the government of Brazil and the present Minister will rest all the responsibility of the disagreeable occurrence.

The government of his Majesty has practically shown, and will continue to show its sincere desire to preserve the friendly relations which bind it to that of the Cnited States. It believes that this government is too enlightened and just to allow the least break to occur in those relations in consequence of the acts of an agent who prefers to employ violent language, insults and threats.

language, insults and threats.

The undersigned reiterates the assurances of his of his nigh consideration for General Webb.

To General James Watson William William (Control of the Cottegipe).

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Progress of the War in Paraguay-A New Brazilian Commander-His Reception and Action-General Lopez' Force-Naval Move-ments-Railroad and Telegraph Progress-General MacMahon.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., May 14, 1869.
The ill-starred war in Paraguay opened a new volume of its bloody history on April 14, 1869, when the Brazilian steamer Alice arrived at Asuncion bearing the new Commander-in-Chief, the Prince Compte d'Eu. The troops were out, a rich array of officers lined the shore and royal salutes thundered from the ships of war in port. The royal General was in fine spirits and his only age, twenty-six, contrasted strongly with the white locks of many of the veteran officers who received him. On reaching the cathedral, where a Te Deum was sung, and then he and all gave them-

presented themselves, and the Prince began his studies of the situation. Next day the portion of the army at Luque was visited and an address was issued that greatly pleased the army. The old and and favorite Commander General Osorio was made cammander of the First Army Corps, and General Polidero was given the second. These and other appointments were popular, and inspired high

ing abuses, and providing equipments and in all was getting ready for a vigorous campaign. He asks a month to reorganize. The first want is cav-alry, for they alone can follow Lopez, and an order was issued at once for 6,000 more horses, and the will cost more than it would cost to call out and equip 6,000 men, and once in the field, one horse costs as much to keep as two men do. But, "in for

course as much to keep as two men do. But, "in for a penny, in for a pound," seems to be the motto of Brazil, and, with more than half a million hard dollars per month for provender for the army, the footing up of the bills must be a serious reckoning.

The change of the chief command of the army affords a fine pretext for delay, if one was needed, and we cannot expect any movements of importance for some weeks, it not months.

The indications are that Compte d'En's youthful energy and his skill acquired on the staff of General Sherman will lead to a great improvement in discipline and efficiency. For example he found a large supply of hospital clothing, new and not used, while the wounded solders had little else than the cold ground and boards, a rag to cover them. This wassoon remedied. For a long time, when a deserter or a prisoner professing to have information was taken, the testimony was taken and published. The Prince obtains all such information and keeps it for professional use, to the annoyance of the army correspondents. These marks of sense in the generalisimo are highly favorable.

For reasons given above there are no important movements to record. The Paraguayans are pleased with any delay and fatten on it. Their wounded are

ents. These marks of sense in the generalisimo are highly favorable.

For reasons given above there are no important movements to record. The Paraguayans are pleased with any delay and fatten on it. Their wounded are recovering, their food is growing, their stragglers are coming in, and their recourses in case of extremity are more leisurely planned. Lopez has about him not far from \$,000 men, and his sleepless sconits are successful in picking up prisoners, carrying of supplies of the enemy, and in various ways making advancement both difficult and dangerous.

The Brazilian Admiral has sent up the Paraguay river a smail freet of iron-clads to search further for the Paraguayans this of war said to be conceased in a smail creek and protected by sunken schooners and fallen trees.

The Paraguayans have again surprised the Brazilians as they were carrying cattle across the river at Teufcuari. The latter had a steam transport and a schooner, and the adventurous Paraguayans came down on them in canoes and sunk the schooner and took the steamer and some cattle. The boildness of those people exceeds belief, and attacking steamers as they do, and even iron-clads, in canoes, of fighting iron-clads in open flat boats, is a mode of warfare that must whip reproach from South American arms.

It was written from this city by a native to a native daily at Rosario that President Samiento is unwilling to establish a provisional government in Paraguay as long as Lopez remains unsubdued. For this opinion I cannot vouch, but the developments of policy do not contradict it. In that case the way may yet be a long one.

A serious mutiny occurred not long ago on the frontiers of Buenos Ayres. It came to a hand to hand fight, and the loyal troops came out best. The ringleadors, amounting to about fifteen, were shot after trial by a drumhead court martial, and the colonel commanding ordered the regiment to be declinated by casting ion. The President and War Minister replied that in this case the parties should be neard from. The Presiden

after no clemency should prevent the death penalty in the case of insubordination.

The telegraph from this city to Rosario is at length completed. It is near 300 miles long. The tariff would make a United States telegraph company rich. It is 100 ten words, under 100 miles, lorty cents, gold; over 100 and under 200 miles, eighty cents, and for over 300 miles, \$1 20, gold.

The Argentine Central Railroad, to connect Rosario and Cordova, 250 miles, will be completed by the end of the present year.

The contract for making a harbor, dykes, docks, &c., at Buenos Ayres attracts great attention. There is likely to spring up a contest between the national and the provincial governments about the ownership of the made land. As it will be worth millions of hard dollars it will command the best abilities on both sides.

both sides.

The floods in all the long rivers still continue, though they are slowly subsiding. On the slopes of the Andes nearest to us there are no reasons found for these numerous overflowings.

War Items.

Our files from Rio Janiero supply the following new items concerning the progress of the war in Paragnay:

The news from the seat of war is that the naval expedition, which went up the Manduvira to destroy the six Paragnayan steamers near its head, were mable to effect their mission, not being able to get within range of them, and the party landed to reach them being prevented proceeding by the presence of a strong cavairy force of Paragnayans. In returning the vessels found the enemy engaged in cutting down trees and placing other embarrassments to their descent, and having also a fortification and 2,000 men at a commanding place far down the river, with cables stretched across. However, the vessels secceeded in forcing their way through all obstacles, repeiling attempts to board and inflicting considerable loss on the Paragnayayas.

No affairs of any importance had occurred.

The Comte d'Ed had permitted, and given an escort to an English officer carrying a despatch to Lopes, requiring the release of some Brutish subjects. This officer received from General Mac Mahon a package for the American government, which that minister said he had made four attemps to forward, without specess, the alied troops uring on his escorts.

Caceres is reported to have invaded Corrientes with 2500 men, with the commitmee of Urquira.

The Congress of the Confederation is greatly ex-

corts.

Gaceres is reported to have invaded Correntes with 2500 men, with the connivance of Urquiza.

The Congress of the Confederation is greatly excited at the deficit declared and at the absence of funds to continue the war with Lopez.

A letter from Ascunsion, of the 23d of April, contains the following:

The Aloc leaves to-day for Brazil, with a large namber of sick and convalescents. She will call at Buenos Ayres, where Colonel Pereira and Captain salgado will disembark, as they are charged with a very important mission in conjunction with the

Buenos Ayres, where Colonel Pereira and Captain Salgado will disembark, as they are charged with a very important mission in conjunction with the special envoy of Brazil in the fiver Plate.

Of the two exploring parties lately sent by the Allies, one reached on the 4th the village of Itazua, without getting sight of the enemy, the other met him in Patino Cue.

The naval expedition which sailed from Asuncion on the 8th ult. for the Manduvira river, where the Paraguigan steamers took refuge after the Brazilian fronclads forced the passage of Humaita, was composed of the three monitors, Santa Catarina, Ceara, Plauny, and three steam launches, under the command of Captain Jeronimo F. Gonsalvez, who housted his flag on the first of the above named three monitors. On the 1sth, at dawn, the small squadron entered the river San Francisco, and at 4 P. M. of the same day into the Manduvira, which it ascended without difficulty until the 28th, on which this endem without difficulty until the 28th, on which this endem was effected into the Caraguatahy, Here the sounding began to give from one to half a fathom of water, and shortly afterwards the squadron was obliged to anchor, because the San Catarina, with her bows, went foul of some trees projecting from the shore.

On the 29th the small squadron was still descending, when between seven and eight A. M. it net with

On the 20th the small squadron was still descending, when, between seven and eight A. M., it net with the most serious of all the obstacles yet encountered. The pass of the Guerayo had been fortified with a battery, a barbette mounting two pieces, a trench for small arms, and above a thousand men on both margins of the river, which is here very narrow, with the evident intention of boarding the monitors. Above the battery were two torpedoes, neither of which exploded, having been detected in time. Below it the river was obstructed by

WORKINGMEN'S MASS MEETING.

meeting of the workingmen in this city, and more particularly of the Ninth Assembly district would be ield at the foot of Grand street, East river, yesterday afternoon, and that business of the greatest im-portance would be brought before the meeting. streets, temperance meetings are held every Sunday. a brother named Edward Falconer conducting the exercises and acting as president. The meeting of yesterday was somewhat similar, except that a political branch was grafted upon the temperance tree. Mr. Falconer announced that the Albany stables had become so corrupt that they required cleaning, and that although it was a Herculean task, still he was willing, for the good of his country, to undertake the job, and in order that he might proceed in a legitimate manner has no nunced himself as a cardinate for nomination for Assembly. It is a matter of record that several of the forty-five persons present at the mass meeting voted for the measure, where-upon Mr. Falconer announced that he was unanimously nominated the temperance candidate. To be sure it did look something like a put-up job, for the platform—a narrow box, eight feet long by two feet wide—on which he stood was freshly painted and neatly lettered as follows. In front were these sentences:

itences:— Temperance is our motto: we trust in God." The line of battle will be formed the first Tuesday in November at sunrise."

"Political wire-pullers, clear the track; the working men are coming to man your guns for the first round."

On each end of the box were painted the words, "Edward Falconer for the Assembly, Ninth district. Ireland must and shall be free." That settled it. The deed was done, and Edward Falconer is the candidate. He said that as they had no time to meet week days, he thought it eminently proper to meet on sunday, and God would bless the work. The meeting then resolved itself into a temperance meeting, and several persons addressed the boys, Brother Simeon Price having a very beautiful and extremely edifying song, the chorus of which was

and extremely earlying song, the chorus of which was

Oakey pokes us under his 'humb,
For drinking rot-gut, villaneus 'um,
And sends us to Hotel de Bum,
Sis montas on Biackwei's Island.

This was the chorus for the bummers, which was slightly altered when the Commissioners and Legislators visited the island. Then 'Oakey poxed them over his thumb,' &c.
After Racping the meeting up until a quarter past four o'clock, a practical application of the principles of the 'mass meeting' in the shape of a copious supply of cold water from the clouds caused an instantaneous dispersion and the meeting was broken up. As a workingmen's mass meeting it was a aniare.

FIRE IN CANAL STREET.

By a fire that occurred at seven o'clock last night, at Nos. 254 and 256 Canal street, the occupants, Kimmel & Forester, printers and engravers, on the fifth floor, sustained about \$1,000 damage by fire and water. The flames were confined to that floor and the roof of the building, which is the property of the Bruce estate. Damage? Fire and water to building (nity \$1,000. Captain * rdan with a detail of the Sixth precinct police; Sergeant Polnamus, with a detail from the Fourieenth and a detail from the Fifth, were present to aid the Fire Department. One airy young gentleman attempted to force his way through the Fourieenth precinct lines, and were commodated with free lodgings.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Advices from the Asiatic squadron, dated April 21, state that the Piscataqua was at Shanghae, the onesda at Hong Kong, the Monocacy on her way to Tientsin, with Mr. Brown, American Minister to on board. The Iroquis was on her way to Nagasaki. The Unadilla was cruising around the southern perts of China. The around the southern ports of China. The Ashuelot and Aroostook were at Yokohama. Ashaelot and Aroostook were at Yokohama, and the Maumee at Hioga. Captain J. R. Creighton had been detached from the command of the Oneida and ordered home. Paymaster C. J. Emery had been ordered to settle his accounts as naval storekeeper at Hong Kong, turning the post over to Paymaster C. H. Eldridge. Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas E. Lynch detached from the Piscataqua and ordered home. Commander E. P. Williams ordered to the Oneida.

Miracultous Escape.—Welearn from the Saugerties Telegraph that on Monday last a very miraculous escape from instant death occurred to a child is
only about two years of age, and was standing or
playing near the well, when by some cause it was
precipitated backward a distance of about thirty
feet. There was six feet of water in the well and
the bucket was banging down into it, to which the
child clung until relieved from its situation by its
father and a person who happened to be at hand.
Strange to say the child escaped without the slighest
injury save a slight scratch on one arm.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILBOAD.

Thirteen Freight Cars Tumble Into the Passaic River—The Engineer and Brakeman Escape.
At half-past seven o'clock on Saturday evening a

reight train from New York on the Eric Railway, consisting of the locomotive and twenty six cars, ran up to the drawbridge on the Passaic river while the latter was being opened for the passage of a sloop. The keeper of the drawbridge, W. W. Rose, was in the act of opening the bridge, and displayed the well strend the Addition to this and displayed the usual signal. In addition to this he sent a man to warn the engineer of the approaching freight train, who was dashing up at the rate of sixteen miles an hour. The engineer paid no attention to the signal till too late, and when he found that he was on the brink of the river he and the freman jumped off. The locomotive and threteen of the cars tumbled into the river. As the bridge was only half opened at the moment of the occurrence, the locomotive struck the eastward track and broke the beams on that draw. Not only was the usual signal displayed, but the watchman ran along the track and threw up his hands to notify the engineer (whose name is Ryan), but who, it appears, did not heed the warning. The train was running at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, and when the engineer reversed it was too late.

The locomotive plunged into the river, doubling up and falling under the tender and disappearing beneath the water with a terrific hissing noise. Twelve of the fourteen cars were piled one upon the other, falling into the abyss with a terrible crass and all being smashed to spiniers. The last car caught on the bridge with the

beneath the water with a terrific hissing noise. Twelve of the fourteen cars were plied one upon the other, falling into the abyss with a terrible crash and all being smashed to spiniers. The last car caught on the bridge with the last car caught on the bridge with the projecting over the draw, from the coupling of which the preceding car hung perpendicularly down to the water, the lower end resting on the wreck below. The swinging draw was form down with the cars so that the passage of trains was effectually stopped and further travel for the night prevented. A large gang of men were at work all day yesterday, and by seven o'clock last evening had erected a temporary bridge over the eastward track, so that by and of the switches the regular trains will be run to-day. But one or two trains were run from Paterson to this city yesterday, the passengers being obliged to cross on the pains and take a train in waiting on the other side. The trains to and from the West took the branch route to Piermont and came down via the Northern Railroad.

No biame whatever is attached to the keeper of the draw, as he had all the proper signals dirplayed. But it was, without any doubt, the fault of the engineer, whose name is Ryan, and who has been but a month on the road. He paid no attention whatever to the signals, but plunged on at full speed, in excuse he tells several stories; one, that he could not see the signals for the smoke of his engine; another, that he had on so much steam that he could not stop; and another that he did not tunk of the drawbridge, all evencing the most criminal carelessness on his part. The people of the neighborhood were so indignant and expressed their opinions of what should be his fate in so loud a manner that Ryan suddeny disappeared, and has not since been heard from.

suddenly disappeared, and has not since been heard from.

Many hundred people from Paterson and other neighboring places visited the scene of the disaster pesterday, and reflected with consternation upon what would have been the result had it been a passenger instead of a freight train. Had such been the case there has been no catastrophe in years in this country that would have been its equal. The train, however, was composed entirely of empty freight cars, and are all but one totally destroyed. The locomotive, No. 152, was an old one, but in very good order. It is entirely out of sight beneath the water and wreck. This is the most disastrous accident that ever occurred at this bridge, and the first of any kind in twenty years of continuous usage.

Registration on the Eastern Coast-Joseph Segar for Congress-A Lively Campaign

Now that the election is drawing near the people of Hampton and vicinity are beginning to take quite a lively interest in politics, and registration is progressing rapidly. There seems to be quite a gressing rapidly. There seems to be quite a number of aspirants for Congressional honors in this district, who are preparing to take the stump and advocate their claims. Mr. Joseph Segar, who was formenty a United states Senator from this State, announces himself as a candidate at large. Captain H. B. Ayers, an exarmy officer, is also a candidate, and it is said there are several others not yet in the field. The campaign promises to be lively, as each gentleman has claims on the voters and are all bidding for the colored vote, and whoever is fortunate enough to secure it will undoubtedly be elected.

FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A scientific expedition for the purpose of explor ing the Northern Seas is being definitely organized in London.

in London.

A meteor of remarkable size and brightness fell over Paris on the night of June 2, at a quarter past eleven. The tail of fire that followed was very luminous, and a quantity of sparks were emitted during its descent. The same phenomenon was noticed at llavre at the same time.

Havre at the same time.

The inhabitants of the banks of the Caspian Sea recentiv witnessed a singular phenomenon. Among the islands studding that vast lake is one that contains several wells of naphtha or petroieum oil. A large quantity of the inflammable liquid escaped from the source and spread itself over the surface of the lake, and having by some chance caught fire, the Caspian Sea was seen blazing up like a bowl of punch, only with this difference, that it had a superficies of 16,850 square leagues. A similar occurrence is mentioned by Herodotus as having occurred in ancient times.

ancient times.

Considerable curiosity has been excited in Germany by a pamphiet entitled "The Earth to Receive a Second Moon, at a less distance from it than the present one." As the pamphiet has reached a second edition, we may give a short extract from it. Chapter VI, is headed:—"Newset assertion. The Zodiacai light is a ring of gas suprounding the earth, and but ter VI. is headed:—"Newest assertion. The Zodiacal light is a ring of gas surrounding the earth, and but a few thousand mises distant from it," while the previous chapters treat of generalities only. The author asserts that the said gaseous ring is no longer burning, but slowly cooling oit, invisible while the sun is below the horizon, of different density, interrupted by the shadow of the earth, and depending in height and duration upon the sun's distance from it. Just as the rings of Saturn, as admitted by all astronomers, having become cold, are the precursors of moons, he claims the same result for the so-called Zodiac. The new moon being comparatively close to the earth will cause many partial and total eclipses. The author thinks that the catastrophe of the bursting of the ring may be consummated in our time or toat of our children. He winds up with the assertion that no doubt many thousands of years have elapsed to bring about this approximation; but, says he, experience teaches us that the duration of pregnancy is a thousand times longer than the act of parturition, and this fact he applies to the forthcoming of the new moon.

One day last week, says the Demopolis Republican, an individual of the African persuasion entered the office of the probate judge in that city, when the following dialogue ensued:—"is dis de place whar dey gits license for to get married?" "Well, got married two years ago wid a license, and now my wrife's dun run away and leff me, and I want to get my name scratched off."

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanae for New York-This Day.

Sun rises...... 4 29 | Moon sets....morn 2 50 Sun sets...... 7 34 | High water..morn 6 02 Weather Along the Coast.

Port.	With the	Wanther.	Thermometer
Plaister Cove	SW	Raining.	62 abox
Halifax	4. B	Raining.	67 abox
Portland	N	Cloudy	64 abox
Boston	SE	Clear	65 abox
New York		Clear	78 abox
Philadelphia	NW	Clear	27 abox
Wilmington, Del		Cienr	98 abox
Washington		Clear	84 abov
Fortress Monroe	NW	Clear	HE who
Richmond		Clear	76 anos
Charleston	W	Char	84 abox
Savanoab	NE.	Clear	78 abox
Key West	. E.	4 Temper	R4 about
Mebile		Charte	WE show
New Orleans		Connets	50 Million
Havana	************	Clear	Na M001
Wilmington, NC	WAVE	Chande	**** 01 8001
womington, Merrin		Cioudy	62 abov

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1869.

Hernld Packages.

Heraid Packages.

Captains and Purers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the Herail to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 3, 1868:—
Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1856, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

2.7 The office of the Herail steam ranks Janus and Jeannertz is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

ARRIVALS

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS. REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

French frigate Semiramis, Faerencieu, Hailfas, 6 days.

French frigate Jean Bart, Matter, Hailfas, 6 days.

French frigate Jean Bart, Matter, Hailfas, 6 days.

French frigate Jean Bart, Matter, Hailfas, 6 days.

10, via Queenstown Hill, with make and passengers, to John G. Johnson, Johnso ship Merrimack, Wier, Rio Janeiro May 26, Babia rnambuco June 1, Para 6th, and St Thomas 14th, with id 54 passengers, to W R Garrison.

illadelphia.

p E C knight, Denty, Georgetown, DC, 48 hours, and passengers, to Phillips & Brown.

part fine weather.

He't Leonard Meyers, Hicks, Palermo, 72 days, with fruit, to L. wrence, Glies a Co; vessel to A Abbott. Took Northern nassage and had light westerly winds and calms. Off the Hanks spoke fishing series Z M Moreiton, Prossett, and Monterums, who reported fish very scarce.

Big Robert Dillion, Biatchford, Clenfuegos, 17 days, with sugar, to Brugiere and Arillas; vessel to master. Sailed in company with barks Sancho Panza, and Gen Sale.

Brig Paragon, Shutes, Jacksorville, 10 days, with lumber, to master. Brig Paragon, Saules, Jacksorville, 10 days, with lumber, to master.

Schr S S Blekmore, Martin, Glace Bay, 14 days, with make, to deo H Brewer; vessel so S L Merchant & Co.

Schr it P Raynard (of Fail River), Raynard, Cow Bay, 14 days, with coal, to B F Small & Co.

Schr isabel (of New London), Garrison, San Blas, 13 days, with cocanuts, to Miller & Houghton. Had the weather.

Schr W H Jones, Lion, St Marys, 6 days, with yellow pine, to A Abbott,

Schr M H Thompson, Gaskill, Newbern, NC, 4 days, with mayal stores, to Taomag & Holmes.

Schr Napoleon, Rulon, Virginia.

Schr Napoleon, Rulon, Virginia.

Schr Naind Queen, Dion, Philadelphia.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, from Boston for New York, with mise, to Win Fights.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, from Boston for New York, with mise, to Win Fights.
Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, from New Bedford for New York, with mise and passencers to Ferruson & Wood.
Schr A linynes, Smith. from Calais for New York, with lumber, to C & Gates. Will discharge at Hariem.
Schr Ocean Star, Woodman, from Hockland for New York, with lime. with time.

Schr Starlight, Biatchford, from Calais for New York, with
lumber, to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr Bramhall, Emery, from Portland for New York, with
lumier, to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr B J Thomas, Armold, from Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr H Gibbs, Slow, from New Besford for New York.

Schr Kate, Stevens, fr. m Fall River for New York.

Schr Phil Sheridan, Murphy, from Fall River for New

York.

Schr Full Sacrican, as providence for New York.
Schr Rizzaerh B, Hogan, from Providence for New York.
Schr Elizaerh B, Hogan, from Providence for New York.
Schr C A 'rainer, Herwey, from Providence for New York.
Schr E B Smith, Baiden, from Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr E B Brazos, Edwards, from Portland, Ct, for New ork. Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Munroe, from New Haven for New

ork. Schr Escort, Small, from Bridgeport for New York. BOUND EAST. Brig Irene, Wass, from Elizabethport for Boston. Brig Robin, Hopkins, from New York for Machias. Schr Wm Boardman, Miller, from Georgetown, DC, for chr Devorah Jones, Baker, from Elizabethport for Bos-

Schr J Barrett, Nickerson, from Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Elia, Miler, from Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Pavicion, Farker, from Elizabethport for Weymouth.
Schr Pavicion, Farker, from Elizabethport for Weymouth.
Schr Pavicion, Farker, from Elizabethport for Weymouth.
Schr Jos Mooreau, Sweeny, from Albany for West Farms,
Schr Jos Mooreau, Sweeny, from Albany for Pawoket.

r Maracaibo, Henly, from Rondout for Portland. r Deiaware, Snow, from Rondout for Boston. r James Farker, Sr, Kelly, from Rondout for Paw

ay. Schr Hannab E Chave, Pratt, from New York for Middle-

Yacht Meteor, Lorillard, from New York for Newport. Yacht Fleetwing, Cook, from New York for a cruise east BELOW.

smarck, from Cat Island (by pilot boat Mary E Fish,

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP CASTILLA, Thomas, from Liverpool, chartered by the Tapacott Line, sailed from Queenstown June 11 for New York, with emigrants. Spoken.

Ship Clifton Belle, from San Francisco for Liverpool, May 21, lat 32 N, ion 39 W.

Ship Annapolis, Lennon, from Liverpool for Baitimore, June 2, lat 30, ion 19.

Bark Kate Crosby, from Newport for New York, May 20, lat 49, ion 25.

hat 48, 10n D3.

Bark Sierling, Pond, from New York for Zenzibar, May 21, lat 33 N, 10n 44 W,

Bark Roanoke, from Porto Cabello for Philadelphia, June 19, no lat, ac (by pilot boat Mary E Fish, No 4), and Brig Timothy Field, from Pennsacoia for Boston, 20 days out, June 19, no lat, ac (by pilot boat Mary E Fish, No 4), out, June 19, no lat, de thy pilot boat Mary E Fish, No 4, out, June 19, no lat, de thy pilot boat Mary E Fish, No 4, out, June 19, no lat, de thy pilot boat Mary E Fish, No 4, out, June 19, no lat, de thy pilot boat Mary E Fish, No 4, out, June 19, of the Island of Florence. Foreign Ports. ALGOA BAY, April 20-Sailed, Beaufort, Bank, Sandy Book for orders 25th, Distra, Paris, do no.
ALICANTE, June 2.
ANWERS, June 3.
ANWERS, June 4.
ANWERS, June 4.
ANWERS, June 5.
ANWERS, JUNE 5

FORDEAUX, June -Sailed from Paulilac 6th, Intimes, Geffot, San Francisco. San Francisco.

ENAS, June 11—Arrived, schr Hattle Ross, Dolan,

CATHRAA, Portland, Saneu ith, schr J J Spencer, Smith, Philadelphia.
Saneu ith, schr J J Spencer, Smith, Philadelphia.
Saneu ith, schr J J Spencer, Smith, Philadelphia.
Bulkos Ayrrs, April 26—In port barks James E Brett, Nickerson, for Nyork, to clear next day; Florence Baker, Bond, for do, dig; A E Sherwood, Lecrany, for do, donnemened log; Kats Smith, Shaw, for do, dig; brig Flora, Laprelle, for do do: cent Chas Medarthy, Barclay, for Boston, Sailed 24th, bark if A Rephenson, Roberts, tor a port in the West Indices, seeking Sreight; Sea King, Chark, for do do. Cambrer, June ?—Arrived, Tiger, Russell, Pensacola; Sth, San. 400.

the West Iodies, seeking freight; Sen King, Clark, for do do. Candiffer, June 7-Arrived, Tiger, Russell, Pensacola; Sth. Saga. 30.
Salled 7th, Geo Peabody, Churchill, Callao.
CKONSFADT, June 4-Arrived, Alcedo, Overgaard, NYOrk. CADIE, June 2-Sailed, Wild Hunter, Howatt, Boston.
DEAL, June 2-Sailed, Wild Hunter, Howatt, Boston.
DEAL, June 2-Bieled, Wild Hunter, Howatt, Boston.
DEAL, June 1-In the Bowns, 6th, Camelia, Ausiemma, from Sabiks for NYOR.
DOVER, June 6-Off, Georgina, Reper, from NOrleans for Bremen (and was off Hastings 8th).
FALMOUTH, June 7-Off the Lizard, ship Magdaiene, Hencke, from N'Ork for Havre.
GORGER, Hand June 8-Arrived, Maresca, Maresca, NYOrk.
GURLALVAR, May 28-Anthysbeort, Faimero (and cleared for NYOrk).
Hastines, June 8-Off, bark Tenas, Mentzen, from Galveston for Bremen.
Off St. Albans wh, bark Atalanta, from NYork for Bremen.
HAVE, June 7-Arrived, Guardian, Borland, NOrleans; Atalanta (s.) Pinkham, London (and sailed lith for NYOrk); Sh. Pila S Thayer, Thompson, NOrleans.
HAVANA, June 12-Arrived, schr King Bird fir, wyman, SS John, NR; schr Gertrudis Chy, Causso, Pensacola.
Sailed Eth mot 8th, bark Dover, Stiphen, Gork; schr A J Sandolph (ir), Lieweiling, Boston; May E Femerick, Darmin, Baitmore.
Cleared Illn, bark James Welan, Bates, NYork; schr Delmont, Gaies, Philadelphila.
Kisserova, Ja, June 3-Arrived, brig Saily Brown, Mattered, St. Stiphen, James J. Sailed R. Schrift Physics of the Saile Schrift Physics of th

Risustron, Ja, June 5-Arrived, brig Sally Brown, Mat-thews, NAOPA.

Nailed 24, brig Peri, Cole, NYork via Old Harbor.
Liverroot, June 5-Arrived Tuscarora, Rowland, Mobile;
Duke of Leinburg, Balamano, San Francisco, Khea, Buck-hor, Galveston; Sussex, New Orleans; 9th, Coromandel,

Liverpool, June S-Arrived Tuesarors, Rowland, Mobile; Duke of Lehnburg, Baimano, San Francisco; Rhea, Buce, hou, Galveston; Sussex, New Orleans; Wh, Coromandel, Calbons, Galveston; Reisard Basteed, Knowies, He, Newada (s), Williams, Got, Heiserd Basteed, Knowies, Got; Cordova Jenes, Boson; Richard Basteed, Knowies, Got; Cordova Gleared Mh, Klinch, Henrickson, San Francisco; Sh, Constitution, Dutton, Niver, John Ellis, Meiria, New Haven, Eut out 7th, E B Haws, Stoart, Baltimore, New Haven, Eut out 7th, E B Haws, Stoart, Baltimore, New Haven, Ann Ellis, Davidson, Go; Newsaule, Armstrong, Record, Ann Ellis, Davidson, Go; Newsaule, Armstrong, Record, Ann Ellis, Davidson, Go; Newsaule, Armstrong, Roberts, Go; Chilvator, Rossell, New York; England (s, Thomson, Go; Chilvator, Rossell, New York; Bulands, Harry Adderiey, Harriman, San Francisco; Mh, Samsria (s), Macaulay, Boston and NYork; Colorrado (s), Green, Nyork; Sh, Chara, Edwards, City Point and Richmond, Va; City of Antwerp (s, Marchaue, Nyork; Theone, Hellimers, Philadelphia; Tuecaron, Rossella, Machiner, Myork; Marchaue, Nyork; Chona, Rossella, Galven, Pride, Willming, Go; Derondolf, Rossella, Galven, Philadelphia, Ent out Sh, Livespool, Lambert, For NYork; Sierra Newada, Panno, do.

Lamiant, June 2-Sailed, Matawil, Watte, San Francisco, Leontons, May 39-Sailed, Gen Bambino, Monte, and Unione, Carasan, Nyork; June 1st, Edus, Perkins, do.

Matanszan, June 1-Arrived, Drig Hein M Rowley, Rowless, Stolin, Newadawer, Ballimond for Baltim re; June 3, Alpha (Br), Swett, do; Rowles, Ford, St Thomas; E P Swett, do; Kolin Rossell, Machina; Jd, brig Hein M Rowley, Rowless, Stolin, Pont Talbot, June 8-Sailed, Scottish Quoen, Grant, Boston.

ton.

PORTLAND, June 5—Off, Kosmos, Ellefsen, from Philadelphia for Rotteriam.

QUEENSTOWN, June 7—Arrived, Kate Troop (Rr., Crocker,
Savannah (and sauled sta for laberpool); Kelvin (Br.), Meree,
Pensacola, and west to Cork to discussors of the interface. phia for Rotterdam.

QUEENSTOWN, June 7—Arrived, Kate Troop (Br., Grocker, Savannah, dand sailed this for Lieveppool; Kevin (Br.), Mere, Pensacola (and went to Cork to discharge); Sh., Hertfordaire (Br.), Lingham (and sailed for London (Joh); 9th, Micotric Spark, Leach, Sao Francisco (and sailed same day for Liverpool).

Poseidom, Knudsen (from Philadelphia), London I Castif G. Thomas, N'ork. Sortin, June 5.-Of, Carl Johanne, Norden, from Philade phia for Antwerp.

Boston.

Saised 2d, brig Iris, Vealot, Mayaguez to load for NYork;

Saised 2d, brig Iris, Vealot, Mayaguez to load for NYork;

Th, schr William. Outhouse, Palladelphia with inward earge;

Stb. bark Solid (N G, Spelson, Montevideo, with part earge of bark Paladin.

In port, June 12th, bark Paladin, Brown, for Baltimore;

Ith, brig Adrio, McKenzie, for NYork

THOON, June 9-Saised, Mexican, Welch, Providence,

TABLE BAY, April 22-Arrived, Walrus (a), Watson, and

Nautilus (a), Hodges, NYork for Shanghae;

25th, Haitlenne,

Murison, Boston.

American Ports.

ROSTON, June 19, AM-Arrived, bark Heroine, Nickerson, Liverpool; schresh ifeaton, Phinney; Champion, Clark, and Jane, Loud, Elitabethou, Phinney; Champion, Clark, and Jane, Loud, Elitabethou, Champion, Crowell, Philadeiphia; abig Gold Hunter, Freeman, San Francisco; tarks Navaine, Barstow, Monireal; Peidler (Dan), Trocusegaard, Bouctouchs, NB; schrs Dias (Port), Demello, Si Michaelis; Goldinder (Br., McGride, St Pierre (Mart); M Devereaux, Rich, Washington, DG; S A Hammond, Wiley, Alexandria; Pinta, Smith, do; Clara Smith, Smith, do; Clara Smith, Smith, do;

CHARLESTON, June 20—Arrived, steamship Saragosas, Nyork.
NYork.
NYork.
HOLMES' HOLE. June 18, PM—Arrived, schra David Babcock, Colcord, Hostom for Wilmington, NC; J L Maloy, Russeli, do for Raitmore: Clara, Mutord, Danvers for do; Ethan Allen, Blake; Gardiner, for Fhindelphia; Mary Riley, Riley, Boston for do; S v W Simmons, and Ethe L Smith, Smith, do forgüeorgetown, DC; Mary E Graham, Fountain, Boston for Boltimore; P S Lindsey, Emère, Saco for N'ork; Hero, Foole, Salem for Nyork; Fashion, Davis, Busdon for do.
Satell, sch Falico Br., J L Maloy.
Satell, sch Falico Br., J L Maloy.
Scholl, Sch Falico Br., J L Maloy.
Philadelphia for Boston: E Arcularius, Gregory, Eastport Gr.
Philadelphia for Boston: E Arcularius, Gregory, Eastport Gr.
Alexandria; Hattie Coomba, Jameson, Rockland for Richmont; Sophia R, Jameson, do for Norfolk; Sarah, Hennison, do for Norfolk; Sarah, H

Nation.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11—Arrived, barks Pekin, Seymour, Kodiak: Speedwell Br), Hotchkiss, Punta Arenas; San Francisco (NO), Scheirnberg, Newcastle, NSW; brig J B Ford, Felker, San Jose de Guatemala. Outside, bound in ship Whittington (Br), flom Liverpool. Clearwel Ilth, bark Marama (Br), Vincent, Tahiil. SAVANNAH, June 16—Salled, bark Onward (Br), Flinn,

20th—Arrived, steamship Gen Barnes, NYork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

one 10 TWENTY MINUTES.

Will restore the kidneys, blader, urethra, uterus, won bowels, liver, to their natural and vigorous condition-through any cause these organs have become injured, die ated, weakened, or disturbed in their functions.

Since the Radway's leady Relief has supplied so imports a want the demand has been so great that Dr. Radway in been urged to establish depots for its sale in the princip been urged to establish depots for its sale in the principal European cities, and is at present negotiating for its introduction on an extensive scale. In the course of a few months our people will be supplied with Radway's Ready Relief, Sarsaparillian Resolvent and Pills at the same prices in Paris, London, Vienna and St. Petersburg as in this city.

Price 50 cents per bottle for the Ready Relief; \$1 for the Sarsaparillian Resolvent; \$2 cents per box for the Radway's Pills, by druggists everywhere and at Dr. Radway's Medical Office, No. \$2 Maiden lane, New York.

PACKAGES FOR TRAVELLERS.

For the convenience of travellers packages are put up containing one dozen bottles of Relief, \$5, balf dozen bottles of Resolvent, \$5; half dozen boxen of Pills coachd, \$1 28.

THE READY RELIEF.

Is an excellent remedy as a

THE READY RELIEF
is an excellent remedy as a
PREVENTIVE AND CURE OF SEA SIGNNESS.
In purchasing Sarsaparills see that the words Sarsaparilian Resolvent is on the label of such bottle. Ask for Dr.
Radway's Sarsaparillian; you will then get the active principle of pure sarsaparilla.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT A States without publicity; legal everywhere; desertion tee, sufficient cause; success guaranteed; no charge in ad-rance; advice free. M. HOUSE Attorney, 78 Nassau street.

A RSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; desertions, &c., cause; advice free. Also Notary Public and Commissioner for every State, F. I. KING, Counseior at Law, 565 Broadway. A LES.-SMITHS' NEW YORK PALE ALE.



Prize medal awarded, Paris Exposition, 1867, Browerr, 240 West Eightbeath street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A.—OFFICIAL.—FIFTEEN PER CENT COMMISSION Given for all investments, at McINTIRE & CO.'S Offices, 316 Canal and 154 Chatham street.

We have no connection with any other party or parties. All orders for Royal Hawana tickets will be promptly attended to. Send for directlar.

LOHIN MCINTIRE. MCINTIRE & CO. PETER MCINTIRE.

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THE GREATEST OF ALL. THE TELEGRAM CARTOONS OF FRIDAY NEXT. LOOK OUT FOR THE GREAT JOURNALISTIC DRAMA. MACRETH AND BOMBASTES MIXED.

AN ENCOUNTER BEHIND THE SCENES HORACE IN HIS WAR PAINT. THE MAN WHO LAUGHS.

TOGETHER WITH NUMEROUS PICTORIAL HITS AT MEN AND PASSING EVENTS. SEE THE GREAT CARTOON PAPER,

THE EVENING TELEGRAM OF FRIDAY, JUNE 25. DR. SIGESMOND PRESERVES THE MOST PAINFUL

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHOEA, &C., cured by the Revalents Food. Tins, 1 ib., \$1 25. DU BARRY & CO., 162 William street, New York, and all

E. C.—E. C.—E. C.—E. C.

EARLY CLOSING—EARLY CLOSING

All respectable Furniture and Carpet Stores of the city of Brooklyn will close their stores at? P. M. from and after Monday, June of the said stores are requested to attend a meeting store, which will be held at a store are requested to attend a meeting store, which will be held at a store are requested to attend a evening of Monday, June El, at S. P. M.

By order of the Chairman.

J. MASON.

PORTLAND, June 5—Off, Kosmos, Ellefsen, from Philadelhia for Rotterdam.

J. MASON.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.—BEWARE OF
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.—BEWARE OF
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.—BEWARE OF
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.—BEWARE OF
fulness of his paper has the great popularity and unsefulness of his paper has undered some unserupulous persolute (Br.), lingham (and sailed for Lordon 10th); 9th, Elechire (Br.), lingham (and sailed for Lordon 10th); 9th, Elechire (Br.), lingham (and sailed for Lordon) (blue);
6th Sailed 10th. Petrel. Cook (from Wilmington), Liverpool;
Sailed 10th. Petrel. Cook (from Wilmington), Liverpool;